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hibitive. More reasonably one may regret that the time settled upon for the issue of the book prevented recourse to results of the censuses of 1910 and 1911 in several of the most important countries, and thus necessitated the publication of figures almost ten years out of date. In general, however, the merits of the *Dictionary* are more conspicuous than the defects.

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*Labrador: Its Discovery, Exploration, and Development.* By W. G. GOSLING. New York: John Lane Company, 1911. 8vo, pp. viii+574. \$6.00 net.

This work commences with a painstaking historical discussion in the form of a running narrative of early voyages and the settlement of Greenland, Labrador, and Newfoundland. While the work is rather bulky and perhaps somewhat tedious to read, in consequence of the numerous quotations inserted, it undoubtedly contains a mass of valuable material on the history of a time which is but imperfectly known.

In the preface we are informed that no consecutive history dealing with this topic exists. The chapters of the book have often resolved themselves into dissertations on subjects slightly connected one with another, or at other times, they will be found to overlap and to contain a certain amount of repetition. Though the author claims that this has been unavoidable, it certainly has seriously impaired the effectiveness of his presentation, which has become scrappy, discursive, and lacking in organization.

From the contents we learn that Labrador remains practically unexplored. It is difficult to see how and why the population of this country should increase. The fisheries must ever be the primary consideration in that barren land, populated along the coast by an army of Newfoundland fishermen for the short summer season. Labrador has little promise for the white settler, and the Eskimos are rapidly dying out. Some space is devoted to the Moravian missionaries; a chapter is given to the boundary dispute with Canada; and under the disguise of "Americans on the Labrador" the author finds space to deal somewhat exhaustively with the Newfoundland fisheries disputes. The last chapter is devoted to the great philanthropic work of Dr. Grenfell in Labrador. The volume also contains a number of illustrations, tables of exports, and a map of Labrador.

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*Principes de la politique régulatrice des changes.* Par MAURICE AUSIAUX. Brussels [etc.]: Misch & Thron, 1910. 8vo, pp. 259.

The first part of this book is devoted to a demonstration of the necessity of a policy of exchange regulation, in order to preserve the stability of the monetary standard or valorimètre. The classical theory of the natural automatic and spontaneous distribution of the precious metals among the nations is criticized as based upon the quantity theory of money, and being, at